

THE IRRESISTIBLE EXPANSION OF GLOBALISM

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CHAPTER III

THE GLOBALIST PLAN AND CHINA

The introduction of a New World Order cannot be done, obviously, without China.

This is why, the 24th and 25th of May 1981, about thirty Members of the Trilateral Commission met in Beijing at the initiative of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs.

It was a world's first... the Trilateral in Communist China!

If this “first” did not have the publicity which it deserved – and one suspects why – the “how did we end up there” is not less mysterious.

In 1949, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (C.P.I.F.A.) came out. This Chinese institute, direct homologous of the C.F.R. and the R.I.I.A., although Communist, was founded by one of the most active apologists of Maoist China, Walter Lockhart Gordon, with the assistance of his faithful friends - Dr. Paul Lin, MM Chester Ronning and James Endicott.

“Ronning, born in China, was member of Canadian Air Force Intelligence during the Second World War. At the end of the war, appointed in China, he will not cease to make the world recognizing the Communist China. Canada was one of the first countries to normalize its relationship with China in the 1970's, and it was Huang Hua (1 a), personal friend of Ronning,

(1 a) Huang Hua, currently vice-Prime Minister an Minister of Foreign Affairs.

who became the first Chinese ambassador in Canada. About Paul Lin and Endicott, investigations have shown that they maintained the best possible relationship with Canadian Maoists organizations” (1).

On his side, Gordon is the founder of the firm Clarkson and Gordon, in charge of auditing the accounts of three of the five largest banks of Canada: the Banque de Nouvelle-Ecosse (of which he is the director), Toronto Bank Dominion and Imperial Canadian Bank.

However, coincidentally, W.L. Gordon is one of the oldest leaders of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (C.I.I.A.) (2) - founded by the R.I.I.A. (2) – and we find him, completely incidentally, in the Bilderberg Group.

Here is is, the “invitator” is presented.

Behind all these curious characters a family: Rockefeller.

Since their “gift” of paraffin lamps (3), the Rockefellers “were always interested” in China. First of all with the Marshal Tchang Kai-chek (4), with whom they quickly fell out, the lastest refusing to “collaborate” with the Communists and expressing some worrying desires of independence. Then they exerted themselves to “bring down” the Marshal. Once the latter fled to Formosa, Mao-Tsé-toung was welcomed by America as a “agrarian reformer”.

“Unfortunately, the journalist Pierre Hofstetter writes ironically, this “reformer” was a bit heavy handed and took control on the banking and oil assets of the Rockefellers in China. Indeed he deserved a lesson; and it was the “cold war”, the policy of “containment”, assembled by Mr. Acheson, eminent member of the C.F.R., then by Mr. John Foster Dulles (C.F.R.) who, with his brother Allen (C.F.R.), came from the lawyer firm Sullivan and Cromwell,

(1) Dope, Inc, p. 162.

(2) See “La Trilatérale et les Secrets du Mondialisme”.

(3) In 1890, John D. Rockefeller made the present to the Chinese people of 300,000 small paraffin lamps, “to encourage them” to make use of his oil; ten years after, the Chinese already annually bought 450 million liters of paraffin, of which more than 90% was coming from the Standard Oil.

(4) Initiated in freemasonry, before the world war, in a San Francisco lodge. It is also good to note that a large number of high members of the I.P.R. participated to take down Tchang Kai-chek. (See “La Trilatérale”, pp. 78 and 79.)

representing for a long time the interests of the Standard Oil and Chase Manhattan Bank.

But it was never question to “destroy” Mao's regime, and even less to free China from Communism. Only to force them to adopt a more conciliatory attitude...” (5).

Besides, all was not so bad...

“By 1966, "notes the journalist John Mitchell Henshaw in *American Mercury*", an oil consortium composed of Standard Oil Co (New Jersey), Standard Oil of California and of Texas Co, started secret negotiations with Beijing for the exploration and the development of the potential of resources of continental China” (6).

At same time, the Rockefeller and Ford foundations created the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, as a vector of propaganda in favor of a more moderated policy towards red China.

And, two years later, in 1968, an election year in the United States, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller spoke about the necessity of “dialogue” with communist China, of an “improvement” of the relations with U.S.S.R. and the creation of a “new world order”.

Here is an event of the utmost importance.

On March 22nd 1969, a conference about the relations between the western world and China was gathered in New York. The main participants, who led the conference to a certain conclusion, were the Democrat Senator Arthur Goldberg, president of the American Jewish Committee, and the Republican Senator Jacob Javits, honorary president of the Jewish War Veterans and vice-president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

This conference spoke clearly in favor of a rapprochement between Washington and Beijing; in particular, Goldberg wished the admission of Communist China in the U.N.,

(5) *Lectures Françaises*, No. 188, December 1972.

(6) “According to an American publication, *Oil and Gas Journal*, Chinese hydrocarbon reserves totaled 25 billion barrels, about the resources of the United States without Alaska.” (*Etudes Politiques*, No. 8, October 1975.) This document also stated that the Chinese have also contacted the E.N.I., the Italian oil company ... and participated to the conference of the Chamber of Sino-British Trade about underwater drilling technologies. The E.N.I. Working closely with the Rockefellers, all this, if we can say, is normal.

while Javits asked for handing-over to the Chinese the photographs taken by American satellites above China (7).

The presence of high ranking officials of the American Jewish Committee, Jewish War Veterans and Independent Order of B' nai B' rith, was unlikely due to chance... especially when it is doubled by a membership of Rockefeller's C.F.R...

The American Jewish Committee is one of most influential association amongst the American Jewish communities; Jewish War Veterans gathers all veterans Jews of the United States. As for B'nai B'rith, regarded as one of the most secret Freemasonries and most sectarian, its goal proclaimed by its founders: to link the Jews “for their higher interests and those of humanity” (8).

With 450,000 associates grouped in 1,800 lodges and 1,450 female chapters installed in 40 countries, the international Masonic Order of B'nai B'rith is, according to the expression of the Jewish historian British Paul Goodman (quoted with pride by the review of District 19, p. 6), “the greatest organized force of modern times” fighting for the promotion of the interests of its members (9).

Almost making believe that a Washington-Beijing rapprochement is in the “higher interest” of the Jews and humanity...

Still, that, very curiously, at the time when this Conference about the relations between the western world and China was taking place, William Rogers (C.F.R.), Secretary of State, announced that the new US government was going “to endeavour to establish more constructive relations with Beijing.

Two years later, this rapprochement emerged in a particularly spectacular manner.

In February, Richard Nixon (C.F.R for a while) goes to Beijing. This visit, as one can suspect it, had an enormous repercussion and the press, always following orders, carried out a noisy publicity to this event.

(7) This information is drawn from a very interesting book of Guido Giannettini, *Pekino tra Washington e Mosca*, Volpe, 1972, pp. 110-112.

(8) *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*, October 11th, 1968.

(9) Quoted by *Lectures Françaises*, N° 251, March 1978.

What it forgot systematically, was to keep its readers informed of the previous negotiations...

Indeed, which newspapers informed their readers that this visit had been carefully prepared, on the spot, by Henry Kissinger (C.F.R., Bilderberg I.I.S.S., Pugwash, Pilgrims Society, Trilateral), the trusted agent of the Rockefellers at the White House? Ford in power, the secret negotiations continue under the top management of Kissinger, helped in that by an undersecretary of State, Joseph Sisco (C.F.R.), who accompanies him in Beijing in 1975. How by chance, Joseph Sisco, today president of the American University of Washington, find himself with the Trilateral!

Carter in power, it is the Trilateral which leads the game... Cyrus Vance, then chief of the State Department, member of the Foundation Rockefeller, the C.F.R., Bilderberg, Pilgrims Society and the Trilateral one, goes to Beijing in August 1977 and makes a proposal so, he says, "to get out of the dead end".

"The United States would break their relations with Taipei at the ambassadors' level, but would preserve in it, like Japan did, in addition to a consular establishment, all the economic links. As wishes the People's China, it would be, implicitly at least, to recognize that Taiwan is a Chinese province but not a sovereign nation"(10).

As by chance, Mr. David Rockefeller, then president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, was present in Beijing in January 1977 to solve the dispute still existing between China and this bank.

In February, we learned by the Far Eastern Economy Review of Hongkong which "the Chinese leaders mentioned to the latest their intention to audit this dispute quickly" (11).

However, this small problem had not prevented, in 1973 for example, the Pullman Kellog firm of Texas and its Netherlands' subsidiary Continental Kellog, of Beijing, to sign a contract of more than 290 million dollars related to the construction of eight agrochemical complexes,

(10) Valeurs Actuelles, July 18th, 1977.

(11) Le Monde, February 18th, 1977.

and the company Louis Dreyfus and Co, specialized in cereals' trafficking, to sell 400,000 tons of American wheat to Communist China (12).

On February 1st, 1978, Leonard Woodcock (Trilateral), being in vacation in the United States, stated in front of United Automobil Workers (automobile workers union) that the US government “searches the standardization of its relations with Beijing” (13).

Right away, the State Department annouced that Mr. Woodcock spoke only on his personal name. Skillful diplomatic calculation because, hardly three months later, Zbigniew Brzezinski (Trilateral) went to Beijing, followed, at the beginning of July, by Dr. Frank Press (C.F.R.), scientific advisor of the president.

At the end of October, Mr. Woodcock regains his post in Beijing, where it continues the conversations in the greatest secrecy. The American Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture, MM Schlesinger (C.F.R.) and Bregland, are one by one received in the Chinese capital without anything transpiring about the ongoing discussions.

Moreover, it is quite simple, teaches us Le Monde, “in addition to Mr. Woodcock, only one member of the American liaison office in Beijing was associated with the negotiation. Their colleagues declare: “to have suspected” that something was being prepared, but have actually been informed only on December 16th in the morning” (13).

Logical result of all these secret negotiations, on December 18th, 1978, the United States recognized Beijing's Regime and established diplomatic relations with China. This resumption will be formalized on January 1st, 1979.

To get there, the Trilateral had to carry out, continuously, sixteen months of secret negotiations.

It had even created a general staff especially dedicated of this question. In addition to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Cyrus Vance and Leonard Woodcock, whom we already saw, this staff also included two leading experts in Chinese affairs, Richard Holbrooke (C.F.R., I.I.S.S., Trilateral) and Michel Oksenberg (C.F.R.).

In order to consolidate this rapprochement, the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs accepted, in April 1979, Georges Berthoin,

(12) A.F.P., September 15th, 1972.

(13) Le Monde, December 19th, 1978.

member of the Trilateral, because of his chair of international president of the European Movement.

“His visit precedes by a few days the Tokyo opening, on April 22nd, of the session of the Trilateral Commission (of which he is, in addition, the president for Europe), which also has to discuss China's entry in the International community. ” Georges Berthoin declared on this subject: “The Chinese officials seem to approve the idea of a New World Order” (14).

Initiated by Berthoin, the meeting of the Trilateral which took place in China, was prepared by his Japanese colleagues, MM Takeshi Watanabe and Tadashi Yamamoto, respectively president and secretary of the Japanese branch of the Commission.

And, on November 23rd and 24th, 1980, the Trilateral gathered its European section in Ireland, in Berkeley Court, hotel of Dublin. This discrete conference of the most active European associates (they represented only a part of the members of Europe) was conducted primarily for the preparation of the meeting which was going to take place in Beijing next spring.

This conference had, actually, a choice to make among the dozen delegates who would represent the “region” Europe at the Beijing's conference.

On January 3rd, 1981, the Senator Théodore Stevens (Alaska), assistant chief of the Republican group, makes contact, in the name of Ronald Reagan, with the Chinese government and meets Mr. Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

If, during his electoral campaign, a sharp controversy had opposed Mr. Reagan to the Chinese authorities about Taiwan, with whom he wished to resume official relations, on January 10th, 1981, he was obliged “to give up” facing the pressure of Trilateral and the C.F.R. Indeed, on this date, the Secretary of State Alexander Haig (C.F.R.) declared: “The continuation of the process of standardization of the China-US relations is in the interest of the United States” (15).

The consecration came from May 20th to May 23rd, 1981, with the meeting of Trilateral in Beijing (16).

(14) Le Monde, April 22nd-23rd, 1979.

(15) Le Monde, January 13th, 1981.

(16) See in appendix V the list of the last members registered to the Trilateral.

Were present:

Henri François Simonet: former vice-president of the European Community, member of the Foreign affairs, of Bilderberg, of I.I.S.S. and honorary president of the I.R.R.I.

Peter Shore: British Labour MP, member of Fabian Society.

David Rockefeller: former president of Chase Manhattan Bank, chief of the C.F.R and Trilateral, member of Bilderberg and Pilgrims Society.

Gerhard Schroeder: former Foreign Minister, member of the Bundestag, Bilderberg and the D.G.A.P.

José Antonio Segurado: treasurer of the C.E.O.E. President of the Commission of international relations at the Spanish Confederation of trade-unions. President of the Confederation of Spanish industry.

Tadashi Yamamoto: Japanese secretary of the Trilateral.

Takeshi Watanabe: International president of Trident International Finance Ltd, Hong-Kong. Former president of the Asian Development Bank. Member of the Executive committee of the Trilateral and Japanese chair the latter.

Norbert Kloten: president of Bade-Württemberg's Central Bank. Member of the central Council of Deutsche Bundesbank and of the board of directors of the D.G.A.P.

Yusuko Kashiwagi: president of the Bank of Tokyo. Member of the executive committee of the Trilateral and member of the J.I.I.A.

Robert S. Ingersoll: president of the board of directors of the University of Chicago. Member of the C.F.R. and the executive committee of the Trilateral.

Winston Lord: president of the C.F.R. Member of the Atlantic Institute's council of Governors and of Bilderberg.

Bruce MacLaury: president of Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, and of Brookings Institution. Member of the C.F.R., Bilderberg and of the executive committee of the Trilateral.

Michel Oksenberg: former member of the National Security Council. Member of the C.F.R.

Glenn E. Watts: president of the Trade-union of Communications.

T.A. Wilson: president of the Boeing Company.

(17) See in appendix VI the list of the Foundations subsidizing the Trilateral.